

Activity:	United States Park Police Operations
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Activity Summary

	FY 2004 Enacted	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2006			Change From 2005 (+/-)
			Uncontr/ Related Changes	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
US Park Police Operations	77,887	80,076	+1,321	-986	80,411	+335
Total Requirements	77,887	80,076	+1,321	-986	80,411	+335
<i>Total FTE Requirements</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-6</i>	<i>703</i>	<i>-6</i>

Table above includes only appropriated funds and FTEs funded by appropriated funds.

Authorization

16 U.S.C. 1a-6	The National Park Service Organic Act (Law Enforcement Personnel)
Public Law 80-447	United States Park Police Arrest Authority in Washington Metropolitan area
Public Law 105-391	The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
Public Law 106-291	Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001
Public Law 106-554	The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (Title IX, Section 901, Law Enforcement Equity Act of 2000)

Mission Overview

The United States Park Police (USPP) contributes to achieving the National Park Service and Departmental missions by supporting two key goals: 1) Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored, and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context; and 2) Visitors safely enjoy and are satisfied with the availability, accessibility, diversity, and quality of park facilities, services, and appropriate recreational opportunities. These goals directly support Department of the Interior Strategic Plan goals to: protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources and to safeguard lives, property and assets.

FY 2006 Base Program Overview

The USPP provides law enforcement services to designated areas within the National Park Service, and other areas as requested, through the deployment of professional police officers trained to prevent and detect criminal activity, and to conduct investigations and apprehend individuals suspected of committing offenses against Federal, State, and local laws.

The Force has primary law enforcement jurisdiction on approximately 165,000 acres located at park sites within the metropolitan areas of Washington, DC; and expansion to New York City and San Francisco field offices and their environs. Visitation in these patrolled areas is in excess of 61.6 million annually.

The USPP was established in the Washington, D.C. area in 1791 by George Washington. The USPP force is a full-time, full-service uniformed law enforcement entity of the National Park Service. Law enforcement services include providing for the safety and protection of park visitors, protection of the historical monuments, memorials and institutions, presidential and dignitary protection, crowd control during demonstrations and public events, prevention and investigation of environmental crimes, search and rescue operations, narcotics enforcement and drug eradication. Police and other law enforcement services are performed on foot, horseback, motorcycle, scooter, bicycle, ATV and cruisers as well as in boats and helicopters, most of which require specialized or advanced training.

In December 2004 the Department's Office of Law Enforcement Services, NPS, and the Park Police concluded an internal review clarifying the mission and responsibilities of the Park Police. This review was based on the methodology recommended by the National Academy of Public Administration for setting USPP priorities and targeting resources in accordance with the core law enforcement needs of NPS.

Based upon this review, the highest priority functions of the USPP were determined to be: 1) icon protection, 2) patrol of the National Mall and adjacent parks, 3) special events and crowd management, 4) criminal investigations, and 5) traffic control and parkway patrol. The 2006 budget for the USPP reflects these priorities.

National Icon Protection

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, highlighted the need for increased security at many National Park Service sites, although the need for enhanced protection at key locations was recognized even before those attacks. The USPP has devoted much more of its efforts and resources toward icon protection. The USPP, NPS, and the Department all recognize that icon protection must be the highest priority of Federal law enforcement. For the USPP, the most significant part of those responsibilities is protecting the icons in Washington, D.C. and New York, and it has adjusted its priorities to reflect this.

The United States Park Police has increased security and police services since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, at National Park Service national icons and special events within Washington, DC, at the Statue of Liberty in New York, and at the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. Increased security of these National Icons and enhanced law enforcement presence at Special Events has required the redeployment of Force personnel as well as implementation of additional contract guard services to provide coverage necessary to implement a proactive counter-terrorism stance. In addition to staffing enhancements, the USPP has focused security on the National Mall through a variety of other measures, including visitor screening at the Washington Monument, construction of permanent perimeter vehicle barriers, expanded use of technology, and increased use of canines.

As a result of placing icon protection at the top of the priority list, the USPP New York Field Office has shifted resources to the Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island (STLI). The overall staffing level at STLI has increased from 34 personnel pre-9/11 to 83 currently, representing about 62% of the Field Office's staffing. The contract guard force has also been increased, from 12 to 55 positions. All visitors are screened before boarding ferries in New York and New Jersey; there is secondary screening for those entering the Statue, and 24 hour marine patrol.

Though the Bridge Authority has primary responsibility for protecting the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, the NPS land at each end of the bridge is patrolled as part of a larger law enforcement beat that is shared between USPP and Golden Gate NRA rangers.

Police Operations

Washington, D.C. Field Office

During the last two years, there has been a substantial reallocation of USPP resources to the National Mall in Washington. Following the events of 9/11, icon protection responsibilities have been shared throughout the USPP Operations Division. The icons fall within the jurisdiction of USPP's District One, but that district has received substantial assistance from other patrol districts and virtually every other operational component, including the Support Services Group, the Criminal Investigations Branch, and Special Forces Branch.

USPP and NPS are focused on improving security on the Mall through a variety of measures, including staffing enhancements, visitor screening at the Washington Monument, construction of permanent perimeter vehicle barriers, expanded use of technology, and increased use of canines.

At A Glance...

Washington, D.C.

- The Mall
- The White House
- President's Park
- Rock Creek Park
- George Washington Memorial Parkway
- National Capital Parks – East
- Greenbelt Park
- Baltimore-Washington Memorial Parkway

New York City Field Office

The New York Field Office was established in 1974 and was initially assigned to all areas of Gateway National Recreation Area including the Jamaica Bay Unit, the Staten Island Unit and the Sandy Hook Unit. The U.S. Park Police remained at the Sandy Hook Unit until 1979 when the NPS Law Enforcement

Rangers took over that responsibility. In 1981, the authority for the officers in the New York Field Office expanded with the passing of a modified New York State Peace Officer bill giving U.S. Park Police officers additional law enforcement authority under the New York Penal Code. Throughout the tenure of the United States Park Police New York Field Office there has always been a strong presence at the Statue of Liberty National Monument. From the inception of the New York Field Office, personnel responded to the Statue of Liberty when there was a need (i.e. large events and demonstrations) except during the Iran Crisis from 1979 through early 1981 when there was a continual U.S. Park Police presence at the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. In 1994, the U.S. Park Police was requested to provide the law enforcement services at the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island on a full-time basis.

At A Glance...

New York City, New York

- Statue of Liberty
- Ellis Island
- Fort Wadsworth
- Gateway National Recreation Area

In 1995, the United States Park Police acquired additional law enforcement authority for the second time under the New York State Penal Code (New York State Criminal Procedure Law 2.15) providing officers of the United States Park Police the ability to write New York City Summons as well as being granted the same arrest authority as any other New York State Peace Officer except for the authority to enforce warrants issued in New York State. In 1995, the National Park Service acquired Fort Wadsworth in Staten Island, where the United States Park Police also began providing law enforcement services.

Today, the New York Field Office is divided into two Districts. The Liberty District, which constitutes the Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island Immigration Museum (including the visitor and employee screening sites at Battery Park and the U.S. Coast Guard Marine Inspection Office, as well as the Liberty State Park screening site in New Jersey). The Liberty District is also responsible for providing assistance to Manhattan Sites when requested, to include Federal Hall. The Gateway District is comprised of the Jamaica Bay Unit and the Staten Island Unit.

San Francisco Field Office

The San Francisco Field Office was established in 1974 to patrol the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Areas patrolled include the entire coastline of San Francisco from Daly City in the South to Fisherman's Wharf in the city of San Francisco. This coastal stretch of land includes, Aquatic Park, Fort Mason, the Presidio, Crissy Field, and Fort Point NHS including both anchorages of the Golden Gate Bridge, Baker Beach, Marshall's Beach, China Beach, Land's End, Fort Miley, Ocean Beach, The Cliff House, Sutro Park and Fort Funston. To the South is San Mateo County to include Milagra Ridge, Sweeney Ridge, and the Phlegler Estate. To the North is Marin County to include the Marin Headlands, Kirby Cove, Fort Baker, East Fort Baker, Fort Cronkhite, Tennessee Valley, Gerbode Valley, Muir Woods, Muir Beach, Stinson Beach, and Olema Valley.

At A Glance...

San Francisco, California

- Golden Gate National Recreation Area
- The Presidio

In addition to Title 16 USC authority on NPS lands, the United States Park Police also have the same arrest authority as a California Peace Officer under section 830.8 of the California Penal Code. Local sheriffs of Marin and San Mateo County and the Police Chief of San Francisco use this section to grant the United States Park Police state arrest powers in areas adjacent to, and on, National Park Service lands that have proprietary jurisdiction.

Patrol of National Mall and Adjacent Parks

Patrol of the National Mall and its adjacent parks clearly is a high-priority USPP function. This area draws the most NPS visitors in Washington and it is critical to provide an appropriate level of USPP staffing to ensure visitor safety and security. In addition to the Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, and Jefferson Memorial, which have been identified as national "icons," the National Mall is home to several other monuments and memorials, such as the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and the newly-opened World War II Memorial. A visible USPP presence is required to ensure an appropriate level of safety and security at these sites.

Special Law Enforcement Activities

The United States Park Police provide security for a variety of special law enforcement activities within the National Park Service to include planned special events, parades, festivals, celebrations, and first amendment demonstrations that occur on an annual basis. These events have expanded with the recurrence of the International Monetary Fund/World Trade Organization events and recent anti-war demonstrations. Some of the larger events have required increased security based on current threat levels related to terrorist activities. Within the Special Forces branch is the Intelligence Section which is responsible for gathering intelligence as well as conducting threat assessments concerning protection of monuments and individuals. Additionally, special law enforcement activities include Presidential and other dignitary protection/escorts (including inaugural activities), crowd control, and supplemental patrols for the districts.

Criminal Investigations

This branch provides in-depth investigation of all criminal offenses, deaths, felonies and serious misdemeanors. It performs crime analysis on a continuing basis to provide patrol and management personnel with a clear view of existing problems for the purpose of personnel deployment and maintains and prepares statistics used to identify and develop strategies for the reduction of criminal activities. It also performs surveillance and provides investigative assistance, narcotics enforcement, and drug eradication throughout the Force.

Parkway Patrol and Traffic Control and Enforcement

The USPP is responsible for traffic control on all NPS lands within its jurisdiction, and patrols 5 major parkways (or parts of parkways) – George Washington, Baltimore-Washington, Suitland, Rock Creek, and Clara Barton. There were 1,964 reported accidents and 520 DWI arrests on these roads in 2003. In addition to parkway enforcement, the USPP has responsibility for a substantial amount of traffic control and enforcement duties on other NPS lands, much of which is performed by motorcycle staff currently consisting of 23 officers.

Neighborhood Parks in Washington Metro Area, New York and San Francisco

The USPP currently has enforcement responsibilities in many park areas in all three of its locations that require varying levels of attention. NPS parkland in Washington, D.C. consists of 6,735 acres. In New York, the park area consists of 26,000 acres in 3 of the city's five boroughs. In San Francisco, though the duties are shared with NPS Enforcement Rangers, the Golden Gate NRA encompasses over 75,000 acres of land and water in three counties, and attracts 16 million visitors annually.

The Presidio in San Francisco

The Presidio Trust Act specifies that the Presidio Trust must use the USPP for the conduct of its law enforcement activities and services. Currently, there are 23 USPP officers assigned to the Presidio; all of this contingent's costs are paid for by the Presidio Trust through a Reimbursable Agreement.

Medevac/Search and Rescue

These functions are primarily performed by the Aviation Unit in Washington, D.C. During FY 2004, there were 255 Medevac missions, and 141 Search and Rescue missions performed by the Unit.

Protective Services

The USPP also provides protective services for the Secretary of the Interior on a full-time basis, and for the President, Vice-President, and senior foreign officials as required.

Operational SupportGuard Forces

Guard forces are hired under contracts for security at the Washington and New York icons, at the White House Visitor Center, Ford's Theater, Wolf Trap NP, and at various administrative facilities in the Washington Metropolitan Area. These guard forces are critical to providing enhanced security while freeing up sworn USPP officers for other duties that can only be performed by police.

SWAT Teams/Marine Support/Canine Unit

There are 2 SWAT teams in Washington D.C. and one in New York that are critical components of icon security, providing a highly-trained, well-equipped, response capability to address potential terrorist attacks. The Marine Patrol Unit in New York provides law enforcement coverage for 18,000 acres of Jamaica Bay, and more importantly since 9/11, marine coverage at the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. The need for canine units has increased since 9/11 due to their assistance in explosives detection, in addition to their other duties involving narcotics detection and patrol support.

Intelligence

The USPP is on the front line in the anti-terrorism fight and needs to have access to relevant intelligence and the ability to analyze and effectively use the intelligence in its operations. This group is also part of several interagency intelligence working groups.

Management and AdministrationRecruit Hiring Program

The USPP's law enforcement training program is conducted at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and consists of approximately 19 weeks of extensive training. Formal training is immediately followed-up with field training with an experienced Field Training Officer. This additional training specifically provides on-the-job experience while refining skills acquired during formal training. The cost of this program includes the salary and benefit costs of the recruits, one-time startup costs to provide the initial issuance of uniforms and related equipment, the recruitment and testing of candidates, training, lodging and related travel expenses. The cost and number of recruits hired will vary depending on the scheduled hire/training date for each class. The scheduling of training classes is developed in a coordinated manner between the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the United States Park Police. The USPP has funds to train 24 recruits in FY 2005, and 24 more in FY 2006.

Equipment Replacement

The USPP maintains a fleet of motorized vehicles in support of day-to-day operations. These vehicles include approximately 300 four-wheeled and specialized vehicles (patrol cruisers, trucks, vans, patrol wagons, trailers and SUV's), 175 two-wheeled vehicles (motorcycles, scooters, trail bikes and bicycles). Additionally, the United States Park Police maintain other specialized equipment including firearms, tactical equipment, and computers. Across the board rescissions in FY 2005 resulted in eliminating all equipment replacement purchases excluding the purchase of initial equipment needs for recruits hired during FY 2005.

Internal Affairs and Communications

The USPP has a fully functional Internal Affairs unit to investigate complaints involving officers. The Communications Unit is responsible for coordinating all forms of communications used by the USPP, including the operation of 24 hour Dispatch Centers.

Reimbursable Activities

Reimbursable activities for the United States Park Police are based on Memorandums of Agreement/Understanding and Special Use Permits. These agreements are established for the purpose of seeking reimbursement for law enforcement services provided by the United States Park Police. Current agreements include the Presidio Trust, Fort Wadsworth, J.F. Kennedy Center, U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, National Archives, Goddard Space Flight Center, State of Maryland-National Guard, Woodland Job Corps, U.S. Department of State, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Federal Highway Administration, Metropolitan Police Department, U.S. Department of Defense and Fort Mead.

Reimbursements for Special Use Permits are determined at the time of application and issuance of a permit. While this is a recurring activity, the events vary from year to year.

① For further information on United States Park Police, visit them online at www.nps.gov/uspp.

FY 2004 Program Performance Accomplishments

- Conducted a comprehensive mission and budget review in conjunction with senior Department and NPS officials.
- Reduced overtime costs related to icon security through the redeployment of personnel and implementation of contract guard services.
- Implemented tighter physical security at USPP facilities.
- Completed the icon protection assessment.
- Accomplished the opening of the WWII Memorial and handled large events with the assistance of local law enforcement agencies, reducing the need to further redeploy personnel, thereby reducing the impact of needed law enforcement services within the NPS.
- Completed numerous National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) recommendations and, working in conjunction with the Department, have prepared a response that identifies items completed and strategies for implementation of the remaining NAPA recommendations.

FY 2005 Planned Program Performance

- Drafted a new strategic plan and mission statement that reflects priorities.
- Provided security and traffic control support for the 2005 Presidential Inauguration.
- Implement new security measures based on the completed icon protection assessments.
- Review/change regulations for parking on NPS lands.
- Study the feasibility of implementing photo-radar on NPS parkways.
- Develop and implement a new strategic plan and performance measures.
- Conduct staffing analysis for future staffing and resource needs and allocation as a result of evolving law enforcement needs.
- Discontinue 12 MOUs for unreimbursed assistance to other agencies.
- Maintain continued assessment of all activities and functions to ensure the most cost effective and proactive use of resources.
- Continue to improve budgetary and financial management practices and related training of force personnel.
- Implement remaining NAPA recommendations, consistent with mission and budget review.

Justification of FY 2006 Budget Request for U.S. Park Police

Request Component	Amount	FTE
FY 2005 Budget Estimate	80,076	709
Programmatic Changes		
• 2005 Presidential Inaugural	-986	-6
TOTAL, Program Changes	-986	-6
Uncontrollable Changes	+1,321	0
FY 2006 Budget Request	80,411	703
Net Change	+335	-6

Remove One-Time Funding for Presidential Inauguration Special Event: -\$986 million; -6 FTE

Funding was requested for FY 2005 for the USPP law enforcement support at the Presidential Inauguration in January, 2005. This was a one-time event and the funds are not necessary for FY 2006.

USPP Functional Table (dollars in thousands) ALL REPRESENTATIONS IN THIS TABLE INCLUDE FUNDING FROM REIMBURSABLE AGREEMENTS AND FTEs FUNDED BY THOSE AGREEMENTS

	2004 Actual		2005 Estimate		Uncontrollable And Related Change (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2006 Budget Request		Inc (+)/Dec (-) From 2005	
Activity/ Subactivity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
FIELD OFFICE COST DISTRIBUTION										
Washington, DC	562	63,583	553	65,902	991	-986	544	66,151	-9	249
New York	144	13,468	143	13,535	211		142	13,746	-1	211
San Francisco	87	7,462	86	7,499	119		85	7,618	-1	119
TOTAL	793	84,513	782	86,937	1,321	-986	771	87,516	-11	579
	2004 Actual		2005 Estimate		Uncontrollable And Related Change (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2006 Budget Request		Inc (+)/Dec (-) From 2005	
Activity/ Subactivity	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
FUNCTIONAL COST DISTRIBUTION										
National Icon Protection	32	18,370	32	20,861	740		32	21,601	-	740
Police Operations	579	44,452	567	44,277	389	-986	557	43,924	-11	-353
Operational Support & Guard Costs	22	8,274	22	8,315	76		22	8,391	-	76
Administrative	160	13,417	160	13,484	116		160	13,600	-	116
TOTAL	793	84,513	782	86,937	1,321	-986	771	87,516	-11	579
FINANCING THE COSTS										
USPP Appropriation	717	77,887	706	80,076	1,321	-986	695	80,411	-11	335
Emergency Law and Order	9	780	9	810			9	841	-	31
Reimbursable	67	5,846	67	6,051			67	6,264	-	213
TOTAL	793	84,513	782	86,937	1,321	-986	771	87,516	-11	579
FTE BREAKOUT										
	2004		2005				2006		Inc (+)/Dec (-)	
	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian			Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian
USPP Appropriation	613	104	602	104			591	104	-11	-
Emergency Law and Order	9	-	9	-			9	-	-	-
Reimbursable	67	-	67	-			67	-	-	-
TOTAL	689	104	678	104			667	104	-11	-